# NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1881

Number 1

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'A HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION. -- No. 1, Run de Leão, Larange FRANCIS CLARE FORD,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL-Nº 30 Rua Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 30 REE
S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

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Residence. - Ladeira do Sd, Lavangeiras. Chaplain PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH, —Nº 15 Travessa da Barrei Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'cloc p. m., every Snaday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursday.

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PHILADELPHIA - 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL

MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazil and received α medal at Philadelphia for the views taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality 88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

### W R. CASSELS & CO. RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinc

oduction of goods of American masufacture into this competition with those of European origin, has been carried to the competition with the competition of the property of their business, and references to manufacturers they represent—which are kindly will demonstrate the unequalified facilities they power successfully employed for this purpose.

#### THE YEAR 1880.

The year just closed has been characterized by but few events of unusual public importance. The first day of the year was marked by the enforcement of an unjust and vexatious tax, which excited riotous opposition on the part of people. The result was a collision between an unarmed mob and a force of soldiers in which the former were fired upon and three persons were killed. The impotence and unpopularity of the Sinimbú ministry finally led to its retirement in March and the formation of a new liberal ministry under the premiership of Counselor Saraiva.

Although the General Assembly has been in session since the 15th of April very little has been accomplished in the way of needed legislation. The electoral reform project of the Saraiva ministry was presented to the Chamber of Deputies soon after its inauguration in April and was passed by that house, with some slight modifications, on the 25th of June. It then went to the Senate where it remained until the 29th ult. when it was finally passed with am-endments. It now goes back to the Chamber for concurrence. Aside from the full enfranchisement of freedmen, non-catholics and naturalized citizens, and the adoption of district representation in the Chamber, the bill contains little of practical value to the country.

As is customary the budget estimates and appropriations were made the subject of endless discussions and financial expedients. After various changes they were finally passed with an apparent surplus, but with an actual deficit of over 12,000 contos - a deficit which has since been swelled to over 30,000 contos. Among the extraordinary appropriations has been one of 9,000,000\$ for the army and navy.

The most important feature of the legislative session now coming to an end has been the anti-slave; vagitation led by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. Although nothing definite has been gained in the line of anti-slavery legislation, a great advance has been made in the organization of a small, well-disciplined abolition party in the Chamber, and of a large and vigorous party outside. ilian anti-slavery society was organized on the 28th of September and the anti-slavery propaganda has been carried on vigorously throughout the whole empire ever since The movement has created wide-spread alarm among planters who are now actively engaged in organizing a counter movement. electoral reform bill being finally adopted, it is evident that the question of emancipation will be brought before the General Assembly in some definite shape during the present year, when it is highly probable that there will be either a compromise, or a brief term will be adopted. The anti-slavery pressure has become too strong to admit of further delays.

The domestic affairs of the country have not been characterized by any great event. There have been several election conflicts in which many lives have been lost, and there have been some acts of desperate lawlessness The most significant part of the year's history, however, has been the increase of lotteries

and the declining prosperity of the people as indicated by the great difficulties encountered in making collections. The unwise credit system in vogue in Brazil permits the contraction of large debts on the part of dealers and consumers, and the natural tendency is rather to increase than to diminish In times of prosperity these debts are usually met according to the specified terms, but in times of depression the very reverse of this is true. During the past year there has been a general complaint that there was no money throughout the provinces and that collections were almost impossible.

At the opening of the year a new and increased tariff went into operation. To anticipate the increased duties there was an excessive importation of goods and the market became overstocked. This was particularly the case in the dry goods trade, in which the excessive importation was fol-lowed by numerous anctions through which the market became so depressed that it has not even yet recovered. This unfavorable state of affairs was intensified by the epidemic of vellow fever in this city during the early part of the year. The present good health of the city and the favorable indications of a healthy summer, however, has great'y improved the outlook for the coming year, and there is accordingly a better feeling proughout all branches of business

#### THE PORT OF CEAR.S.

The following extracts from a private letter from Col. W. M. Roberts, dated at Ceará on the 28th of November last, have been handed to us for publication, Roberts is a close and judicions observer and his comments, therefore, on the port of Ceará, aside from their professional value, can not fail to be received with keen interest.

"The more I see of this city the better I like it. It is regularly laid out, after the manner of the city of Philadelphia; its streets are of good width, and they are wall paved and kept clean. It has several fine squares planted with trees, and a very handsome "Passeio Publico," recently modernized and prettily arranged, elevated about sixty feet above and commanding a fine view of the crescent-shaped bay, Twice a week it is well attended. On the evenings of Sunday and Thursday the élite of Ceará gather here and promenade on the elegant smooth walk in the centre, or sit on the seats, or on chairs, partaking refreshments and listening to the music of an excellent band.

"You know already all about the horrors of the destructive seica which devasted this province during the long period of three years and a half. Only one year has elapsed since the close of that terrible visitation, yet there are abundant evidences of returning prosperity. Inasmuch as these meteorological scourges have only occurred at long though irregular intervals, it is to be hoped that many years will pass ere there may be another return of this great and truly national evil. It is a pity that such a fine, productive agricultural region as this province is, should be subject, even at long intervals, to such drawbacks as these long- I greatly augment the commerce of Ceará.

eontinued drouths, against the recurrence of which human efforts can avail nothing.

"It is only possible by human means to provide some amelioration or mitigation of the evil when it comes; but to do this completely, over a large province, is obviously out of the question. Certain limited districts might be aided by reservoirs, or by artesian wells; but an extensive system of reservoirs of sufficient magnitude to be of material use during two or three consecutive years of drouth would involve an enormous expenditure of money, and such an expenditure should not be entered upon without a thorough and most careful examination of the country and a critical investigation of the whole subject by competent and experienced persons. Otherwise the government might find itself in the position of spending large sums to little purpose.

"The immediate, paramount need of this province and of its handsome capital city, is some improvement of its roadstead so that freight can be loaded and unloaded more conveniently, at less cost, and in less timeand so that passengers can be landed and taken on board vessels in a more modern fashion. Efficient plans have at different periods been proposed by eminent and competent engineers which, if executed, would produce the desired effect; but as yet nothing has been done.

"Those who handle the lighters are experienced and expert in conducting that particular business; but the lightering of large vessels has to be done under serious disadvantages. Even the products brought by the small coasters to this port must be lightered. The lighters do not go to the one pier, as a rule, but they are laid as near to shore as their draught will permit and then their cargoes are loaded upon the heads of the carriers who sometimes stand in water, often literally, up to their eyes, to receive upon, or discharge freight from their heads. All these men are active and handy in the performance of their peculiar work, but the whole system, although well conducted, is a century behind the age.

"The Baturité railway, epened only about a year ago to its present terminus, is destined to aid in introducing a better system. Notwithstanding the almost total cessation of agriculture in the interior for three years in succession, its daily increasing business proves that it will be a success, and that it will be able after awhile to reimburse the government for the money expended in its construction. Already its receipts are largely more than its expenses—notwithstanding the disadvantages. A branch railway has been carried from the main line down to the beach, and thence along the city front to the custom house, which stands at the eastern end of the commercial part of the city. Goods may now be taken from the custom house directly into the interior, or delivered at the custom house, or to the warehouses, directly from the cars. All this modern arrangement, owing to the eircumstances, is yet in its infancy; but in due time it will grow to maturity. The Baturité line, as a maih trunk, will soon have branches and extensions, and thus develop the interior and

brought to this city by this railway, or by any number of railways that may centre here, it will of course all be shipped to its destination by vessels doing business at this port; but if subject to a considerable tax, of money and time, for want of proper harbor facilities, its growth will unquestionably be to some extent discouraged; while, on the other hand, with attractive and convenient harbor facilities it will be encouraged and correspondingly increased.

"Nature began a breakwater here, but she did not build it high enough; so that in high spring tides it does not sufficiently break the swell of the sea. At low tide it affords some protection to the lighters which are anchored in a little harbor of their own between the submerged reef and the A portion of the reef at the eastern extremity projects above the level of the sea, even at mid tide, but is covered at the time of the highest tides. The general range of the tide is less than two metres, and from extreme low to extreme high tide 2 1/2 metres. The wind, which blows almost constantly, ranges chiefly between south-east and northeast: it tends to raise the water in this harbor and maintains a current running outward, both in the harbor and along the shore.

"The approach to the harbor of Ceará from the ocean is unexceptionable. A very short distance out from the lighthouse at Point Mocuripe-within a quarter of a mile -there are ten metres (33 feet) depth of water, and it holds that depth to within about one mile of the city, where it shoals to seven metres (22 feet) at half a mile out. The largest vessels can come within less than a mile of the landing place, or shore line, and most vessels can come within less than half a mile. There is a safe depth of five metres (16.4 feet) within one-fourth of a mile from shore, but it is all an open roadstead, exposed to the swell of the sea.

#### ABOUT CONSULS

There is a prevalent impression in the Anglo-Saxon mind that the Consul is a public servant in the most literal acceptation of the term. This is a mistake. It is believed that this official was created solely and specially to serve as a guide board for befogged travellers, as a good Samaritan to those who have fallen among thieves, as a friend, counselor, private banker, steward and general utility man. This too is a mistake. It is considered that the office was established for the relief of the destitute and for the private use and behoof of all good citizens who may find themselves in "furrin lands" and who are entitled to the protection of the flag which waves from the consular flag staff. This likewise is an error. Many good people always travel with the comfortable conviction hidden away in some little used part of their anatomy that the government places its consular service wholly at their disposal, together with funds and information sufficient to meet all their necessities and a few of their extravagances. Unfortunately this also is a misconception.

No government can be expected to look after all its citizens, in all their outgoings and incomings. It can not be expected to furnish them information on all subjects any more than it can be expected to supply them with brains; neither will it under take to buy them new clothes, pay their first-class steamship fares, supply them with binoculars, and keep their sheepskin wallets filled with pin money. There are limits to all things, and this is one of them. The government may undertake to champion the wounded dignity of one of its citizens, and to furnish two-year-old commercial in-formation to all who seek it; it may even go to war when one of its exuberant pursons has been cast into a common prison for knocking down a policeman. But in ments. The letter is as follows: parsons has been cast into a common prison

"However large may be the business the line of first-class tickets and postage stamps it certainly can not be held responsible.

> People generally never fully appreciate the government and its officials until they go abroad. We have seen men who were content to live quietly at home for years without the least consciousness of the government and its authority except when jury drawings took place and the census man came round. Let them once get abroad, however, and they immediately develop enough patriotism and official connection to swamp a whole army of diplomats and consuls. These are good enough people in their way, and their intentions are generally above all suspicion. The trouble is, have mistaken their own "position, thev and that of the consul too.

Now the consul is usually a hard-worked

man, and in the service of some governments he is meanly paid. He is expected to attend strictly to business, and to charge a sixpence every time he catches a sea captain winking. He is instructed to look closely after the commercial interests of his country, to see that all dues are paid, to regulate sca captains and adjust sailors, to collect more dues, to write voluminous commercial reports, to draw his salary, and render faithful accounts of all the moneys received in looking after commerce. There is nothing in the consular regulations about turning consulates into baggage rooms and postoffices, there is no injunction upon the consul to supply excursion tickets and furnish postage stamps, there is no specification about keeping open house and entertaining all comers, and there is no instruction that the consul shall interfere in the private affairs of his countrymen who may be either travelling or residing abroad. In this lastmentioned case there exists a very general error. There are many good and otherwise intelligent people who firmly believe that the consul is not only instructed to interfere in their private affairs, but that it is but politic and necessary that he should do so. He must be made familiar with the internal management of their households, of their choice of associates, whether they read the Times, how much money they spend and what they spend it for, whether their debts are paid, when and what duties they pay on their imported cigars, and whether attend church regularly. Now all this is the veriest nonsense; there is not the slightest need of burdening the consul with a single one of these matters. What interest can it be to him, or to the government, what servants you employ, how much you pay your dentist, and whether your table etiquette is of the approved kind? In what respect can he be called upon to meddle in your boarding house troubles, or to concern himself with the places and frequency of your visits? By what authority can he assume the rôle of guardian for a community of grown men and women, and play the part of censor on all their sayings and doings? The whole thing is an error.

That there is a basis for our criticism, we append herewith a brief letter from one of these unhappy officials in response to an unwarranted exaction on the part of a thoughtless countryman. As this official's salary does not exceed \$7,500 a year, with but few perquisites worth mentioning, this vexatious tax upon his postage account is certainly a grievous We trust that our readers will burden. give their thoughtful consideration to this matter, and then advise their friends to trouble the consul with such burdens as little as possible. All these things cost money. In justice to him and his income, there should be a little more consideration U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 6th, 1880.

Sir:-Yours of the 26th ult. has been received but you have neglected to send money to pay the postage on your letters. I hope you will not lorget that if the U. S. consuls receive and lorward orget that if the C. S. consults your letters, it is a courlesy—not an official duty—and the U. S. govt. does not pay the postages. I receive the letters of many hundreds of people and eive the letters of many hunc too many of them do not think of paying postage, or even to thank me for the trouble I had with their or even to thank me for the frontie I had with their correspondence. In future your letters will be retained here unless the postage is paid in advance. You can see by the stamps on this what I have to pay for forwarding these. Be good enough to send the

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS ADAMSON, U. S. Consul General.

N. B .- Four letters enclosed.

#### A LOCOMOTIVE CHALLENGE.

It will be remembered that a fast locomotive was nilt by the Baldwin Locomotive Works some built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works some months ago, which was expected to eclipse the fastest engines of the day. This locomotive was tested on the Bound Brook line between New York and Philadelphia with the most satisfactory results, and was then sold to the Eames Yacuum Brake Company who took it to England for the purpose of exhibiting their brakes on English on English roads. The competition growing out of his act and the rivalry existing between English and American locomotive builders has finally led to a challenge from Mr. E. W. Former for a text of control of the from Mr. F. W. Eames for a test of speed and from Mr. F. W. Eames for a test of speed and power. The following editorial from an English Journal, the Leeds Times, of November 6th, followed by the challenge of Mr. Eames, illustrates fully the character of the controversy, and the trial which he proposes to make. At last advices the challenge had not been accepted, although it had excited a very animated discussion amount railway. excited a very animated discussion among railway men. The following is the editorial from the Leeds

The reference made by Mr. J. Kitson, jun., at the dinner of the Leeds Analgamated Friendly societies last week, of the "tall talk" about the Yankee engine that was to be brought over to country to beat the English locomotives, has drawn a letter and a challenge from Mr. F. W. Eames, an American gentleman who has introduced a vacuum brake for employment on locomotives, which postives, was: the purpose for estated that sesses some excellent qualities for the purp which it is intended. Mr. Kitson having sta English locomotives and the men who make them can compete successfully with anything produced in the world, Mr. Eames says that it is not contemp to attempt to dispute with English manufaturers their undoubted monopoly of the English type of locomo-tives, neither is it claimed that American builder have reached the ne plus nitra of the art, and certainly that English builders have not, and that when the American engine has accomplished its mission it will be returned to that country. Mr. mission it will be returned to the extent of factors to back his opinions to the extent of factors or "against any locomotive ever built by Mr. Kitson, or ever built in Leeds, or in fact, any locomotive now running on any railway line in England," on certain conditions which he specifies; further he will add to the above-named sum £200 that he burns less coal on a definite run than the competing engine. These gentlemen are both engaged in a healthful rivalry, and both are intent on improve-ments in locomotives that will benefit themselves and serve the interest of the public at large, and therefore we can honestly wish success both to our townsman and his American competitor in the objects they seek to obtain—to secure a better locomotive and salety in working railway trains. The brake question has come to the front several times lately, and it is evident that there is a wide field for inventors in this direction. Having seen Mr. Eames' brake tried, we can speak favorably of it, but it is capable of further improvement, and a similar remark will apply to the excellent locomotives sent out from and it is evident that there is a wide field for inventor on's works. When the Yankee engine reaches this country we shall be on the alert to notice its and English makers, if we mistake not, will not be slow in trying conclusions with it though whether or not Mi. Eames' challenge will be taken up is quite another matter.

MR. RAMES' LETTER AND CHALLENGE To the Editor of the Leeds Express.

Siz.-Will you allow me to reply to the remarks of Mr. Kitson, jun., at the dinner of the Leeds Amalgamated Friendly Society, on Monday evening last, reported in your issue of the following Mr. Kitson referred to some "tall talk" on "Yankee locomotive, which was to put English manufacturers out of the field," etc. Now as I am the Yankee who purchased that locomotive, a word the rankee who purchased that locomolive, a word from me may not be amiss. The "fall talk" has come from the English press, and from Englishmen who believe that the report of Mr. R. R. Brereton, of Australia, was the tallest kind of talk.

The Eames Vacuum Brake Company are bring ing this locomotive to England for two reasons.

The first and the most important one is that the pany desire to own and control for their own use a locomotive having the combined qualities of speed and power, with which to conduct in England nd on the Continent an exhaustive series trials, and they believe that those qualities are more perfectly combined in a American locomotive than in one made anywhere else in the world. The other reason was, that they were asked by several English locomotive superintendents to bring a first-class locomotive to this country, and give them an opportunity to lest it on their own lines, hauling their own trains, and burning their own coal, and to do this in competition with their own locomotives, which request I was more than gladto accede to.

This locomotive is not coming to England for sale, and will not be offered for sale; and when its mission in Europe is ended it will be returned to America. It is not contemplated to attempt to dispute with English manufacturers their undoubted monopoly of the English type of locomolives, with monopoly of the English type of tocomolives, with their rigid wheel base, unequalized wheels, inside cylinders, cramped, stean, chests, direct valve motion, screw reversing gear, plate frames, heavy crank axles, exposed footplates, and all the peculiar features that go to make up its entirely the English locomotive. Neither is it claimed that American builders have reached the ne plus ultra of the art—certainly English builders have not.

As I have heretofore said nothing about this comotive, I think I may be permitted to add that I will back my opinions on this subject to the extent of £1,000 against any locomotive ever built by Mr. Kitson, or ever built in Leeds, or in by Mr. Kitson, or ever built in Leeds, or in fact, any locomotive now running on any railway. line in England. If I compete with a single pair of driving wheels, the train to consist of twenty cars of a weight not less than eight tons each; if with our coupled engine, the trains to consist of twelve cars of the same weight as in the other train.
will further add to the above-named sum £2 that I burn less coal in the trip than the com-peting engine, and, finally, that it shall be done in a continuous run of not less than 180 miles, stopping when necessary for water, or to put down an take up passengers.—I am, etc.

t6, York Place, Leeds, Oct. 28th, 1880.

JUTE.

One of the most promising new fields for farming in the Southern States is the cultivation of jute.

As a fibre it is largely taking the place of flax and As a nore 11 is largely taking the pace of how after hemp in coarse products, and it is also said to be 'much'used in much finer goods, some of the hand-somest carpets being partly of jute. There is no doubt but the demand is to be large and to steadily

A distribution of seeds in the vicinity of St. Louis last spring, by Professor Waterhouse, of the Washington University, brought two samples of products One grown by Dr. Shaw, of Shaw's celebrated botanical garden, had no unusual culture and grew to the height of several feet and produced seed. to the neight of several neet and produced seed.

Another grown by Professor Jenks was six feet and
three inches high on October filth. This specimen
had frequent waterings while growing.

Jute is as easily raised as corn, and planted in
March or April it may be harvested in June, July

and August, after cotton has been laid and at a time when there is no other special call upon the farm force. The labor of cultivation is light, as its growth is so rank as to overshadow everything else in the field, and its yield is simply enormous. There is a field, and its yield is simply enormous. held, and its yield is simply enormous. There is a very wide field of industry in jute cultivation and one which will eventually be very proftable. The importations of jute during the year ending June 30, 1880, were over \$7,000,000, all of which can easily be produced at home.—The Rural New Yorker.

THE Cuhan sugar crop this year has been about 545,400 tons, against 680,000 tons last year-decrease of about twenty per cent.

DURING the great storm of October 16 on the great lakes of the northern United States 17 vessels totally lost, involving a loss of \$153,900, and 66 vessels in all were more or less damaged.

The lotat loss on vessels and cargoes was \$500,000. Ninety-three lives were lost.

THE Pall Mall Gazette is anxious on the subject of cotton cultivation in India, which, it complains, oes not receive the attention at the hands of the government its importance demands. It is noticed that the area under cultivation in 1875 was 11,547,809 acres, from which it has dr 11,547,509 acres, from which it has dropped to 8,876,627 acres in 1878. Further, that the out-turn per acre was as high a 111 pounds in 1875—a figure far below the American average,—and that in 1878 it had fallen to 65 pounds. This representin 1870 it nad mien to 05 pounds. It is represen-de a decrease of 18 per cent, which was followed by a decline of 15 per cent. In price. The same author-ity says there are not wanting those who assert that unless something is done the cultivation of cutten in India will be extinguished.

#### THE RIO NEWS.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

The number of passengers carried on the Sa Christovão tramway in November was 760,071.

-Experiments with "turf gas" are shortly to be made in Nitherohy, under the direction of the minister of agriculture.

—A five years' privilege has been accorded to Vieira Guimaraes & Santos for a process of preserving fruits which they claim to have discovered.

—The director of the Imperial Observatory, Dr. Liais, has been granted permission to choose ground on the Santo Antonio hill for a small auxiliary observatory.

—The war department has been experimenting with the Comblain gun and a cartridge improved by the minister of war. The results are said to be highly satisfactory.

highly satisfactory.

—The German Benevolent Society, which recently held a bazaar at the Typographia Nacional, has been presented with 2005 by the Emperor and 1006 by the Empress.

—It is designed to have a general encampment and firing exercise for the military cadets and the regulars on the Copacabana beach at an early day of the present month.

—The chief of police went around to look after his flock on Christmas eve. It also rained, and through this combination of depressing influences there was an unusually quiet Christmas.

—Decree 7,945, of the 18th ult., grants a ten years' privilege to Manoel Vicente Ribeiro Jr. for a machine of his invention entitled the "automatic lottery extractor."

—Miguel Matheus l'erreira claims to have invent ed a process for preparing native woods and manuffacturing laney objects from them. The government has granted him a five years' privilege.

—The heavy rains which fell in this city on Christmas eve interrupted travel throughout the streets to a large extent. Some of the transway lines were mable to keep their cars in motion and the theatres were all closed.

The organization of an Engineers Club in this city was effected on the 24th ult. Many of the leading engineers of the empire took part in its organization and will be influential in its manage-

—The number of emmigrants, including thirdclass passengers, arriving at this port in the mouth of November was 1,436, of which 770 were Italians, 401 were Portuguese and 182 were Germans. The

number of departures was 467.

—The minister of agriculture has turned over 40 kilometers of telegraph wire belonging to the extinct astronomical commission and now in \$36 Paulo, to the director of the Imperial Observatory for establishing communication with a projected meteorolog-

lishing communication with a projected meteorological station on the lapeva table land,

—The government has nominated a commission, at the head of which is the president of the board of health, Barko de Lavradio, to experiment with a new disinfecting fluid invented by Augusto Cesa Diogo. Should the experiments result favorably steps will be taken to make use of it in disinfecting the sewers and drains throughout the city.

—The Gazeta de Noticias charges that when merchant vessels were recently compelled to with-draw from the wharves to the anchorage by a new order of the board of health, those vessels discharging on government account for the Dom Pedro II railway were permitted to remain alongside the Gambóa wharf. Or, in other words, a regulation which imposed an additional tax upon the mercantile community, was not observed by those who made it.

—With its accustomed perspicacity the board of health has directed that vessels will not be permitted hereafter to discharge their cargoes at the custom house wharves, but must remain at anchor in the bay mud discharge with lighters. This measure is, of course, in the interests of the health of the port. It will be a very great additional expense and vexation, and sailors will continue to come ashore, get drunk and get the fever; but that is quite another matter. The illustrious board of health feels the necessity of doing something, and that always means an additional tax upon commerce.

—In connection with its efforts to establish and

—In connection with its efforts to establish and develop commercial relations with Brazil, through the granting of a subsidy of 100,0005 Ita a line of steamers between Halifax and Rio de Janeiro, the Cana lian government has just resolved to establish a government agency in Rio de Janeiro which has been entrusted to Mr. P. Lacy Liebermann, Mr. Liebermann, is a well-known merchant of this city, through whose unremitting efforts the Brazilian government and legislature was induced to grant a subsidy equal to that already conceded by Cunda. It is believed that the steps thus taken and the reduction of customs duties in favor of Brazilian pryducts on the part of Canada will do much toward placing this new commercial enterprise on a good

-The Diario Official appeared in a new form, with an enlarged page, on the 1st inst.

Mr. James H. Murray, of Maryland, has been appointed United States vice consul general at this port, vice Mr. W. W. Randall, promoted.

—Eight slaves have been freed at Rio Claro under the emancipation act. The sums paid were 5,782± 500 from the emancipation fund, 490± from the savings of three slaves and 3,785500 from the donation of a planter—in all 6,651\$, or an average of 831\$375 each.

The Joinal do Commercio appeared in a new dress on Christmas day. The change is a decided improvement, the new type having been well chosen and the printing being much improved. The Jornal has our hearty congratulations.

—The American packet City of Pans, Capt. Geo. If. Carpenter, arrived in port on the morning of the 30th ult., bringing 35 passengers and a miscellaneous cargo of 20,000 packages. In the eargo were 4,375 barrels of flour and 18,000 bushels of wheat—the last mentioned being the first shipment of the kind ever made to this port from the United States. It is destined for the new flouring mill recently established in this city. The passage is reported to have been good orning to the uniformly pleasant weather.

—At a meeting of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company, held in New York December 1st, 1880, Col. R. G. Shannon was elected a member of the board of directors to field the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gappy. Col. Shannon will return to Brāzil by February steamer, when his numerous friends will extend to him personally their congratulations on this additional evidence of the shareholders' hearty endorsement of his management of the business of the company in this city.

—The published mortality reports during the month of December show a considerable increase in the death rate of this city—an increase which is always expected at this season of the year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 801, an average of 25,8 per day, or an annual average of 29 per thousand. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 14, from other fevers 88, and from consumption 141. The health of the port still continues good, there being very little sickness among the shipping and very rare cases of yellow fever. The sanitary state of Nitherohy is not so good, there being ain nunsual number of yellow fever deaths for that eity. This prevalence of fever on the other side of the bay is undoubtedly due to sanitary evils which have been too long neglected.

"By executive acts of the 30th ult. Marshal José da Victoria Soares de Andréa was dismissed from the position of inspector of the Estrella powder manufactory, Major Capitolino Peregrino Severiano Ta' Cunha from the post of auxiliary engineer on a commission in the quartermaster-general's department, and Dr. Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva Irom the direction and discalization of public works in the department of empire. These three gentlemen are the commissioners on the Rio São Pedro arbitration whose award has met with the displeasure of the minister of agriculture. The first named was chosen by the government as the fifth arbitrator who should have the casting vote, and the two last were chusen by Messrs, Finnie Bros, & Co.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The lateness of the season and increasing feat has operated as a powerful stimulus on the working capacity of the Senate, which has finally voted the electoral reform bill and arranged matters for an early retirement from the city. On the 23rd ult. Senator Christiano Ottoni interpellated the government on the Rio São Pedro arbitration, which called out a reply from the minister of agriculture on the 29th that the government would submit to no "extortioh." On the 27th the Chamber bill regulating the concession of patents and privileges was received and read. During the discussion of the supplementary credit bill to the department of agriculture, on the 30th ult, Senator Joho Alfredo called attention to the fact that the credits voted now exceed the budget appropriations by over 30,000,000\$.

—Article vitt of the electoral reform bill was finally brought to a vote in 3rd reading on the 28th instant, and was passed by a bare majority of four. As passed this article confers all the rights of suffrage and representation upon naturalized eitzens, non catholics and freedmen; thus abrogating the disabilities which have been up to this time imposed upon these classes under the imperial consistion. When the Senate amendments shall have been concurred in by the Chamber and the bill shall have received the imperial signature there will be no further legal disabilities upon any citizen hecause of his birth, creed or previous condition, beyond a six years' residence for naturalized citizens. There was not a full attendance of senators at the time of voting, to which circumstance is probably due the fortunate costli. The vote was as follows, liberals in roman and conservatives in italic: affirmative—Senators

Saraiva, Leão Velloso, Dantas, Pelotas, Florencio de Abren, Paranaguá, Luiz Felippe, Meim de Vasconcellos, Ninies Gonçalves, Barros Barreto, Affonso Celso, Sonzà Queiroz, Leitão da Cunha, Christiano Ottoni, Corrás, Teixeira Junior, Dinies, Crus Machado, Abaeté, Chichorro, and Godoy, (21); negative—Senators Uchôa, Ribeiro da Luiz, José Buto, Muritiba, Jaguaribe, Bacpendy, Cotegipe, Junior, Carrao, Faustode Aguiar, Maroim, Candido Mendes, Fernandes da Cunha, Vieira da Silva, Silveira da Motta, Munanguafe, and Dias de Carralho. (17). Of the three so-called republicans of the Senate, Christiano Ottoni voted for the article, Silveira da Motta against it, and Lafayette, who would have voted against, was absent. The whole bill was finally passed on the 29th.

—The only session of the Chamber of Dopnties since our last issue was held on the 30th alt and the only important item of business then transacted was the passage of the supplementary credit of 143,50\$\$9.9 for the minister of empire, to which an amendment was added appropriating 12,500\$ for the extra salaries of the deputies. In view of the faithful work performed, this zeal is peculiarly noteworthy.

#### PPOVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Pará custom house receipts during the first half of December amounted to 219,829\$429.

... The French explorer, Charles Wiener, left Manaos for Iquitos on the 1st ult.

--An epidemic of small pox is raging with great violence at Penha, Rio Grande do Norte.

- São Paulo bas a new daily newspaper under the title of Gazeta de S. Paulo.

—On New Years' day Dr. John Henry Adams, residing at Sorocaba, São Paulo, gave a banquet to his slaves and then gave freedom to 15 of them.

his slaves and then gave freedom to 15 of them.

The Provincia, of São Paulo, says that the Ypiranga lottery will be certainly drawn on the 26th of February.

—The November receipts of the Manáos custom house were 52,253\$077, of which 39,080\$760 were from imports and 11,260\$750 were from exports.

—It is expected that telegraphic communication between Fortaleza, Ceará, and the southern part of the empire will be opened on the 15th inst.

—The receipts of the city treasury of Santos for the quarter ending September 30 were 66,471\$376, and the expenditures 61,269\$168.

-The city council of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, has sent congratulations to Counselor Saraiva on the position taken by the ministry in the emancipation question.

—The provincial budget of Rio de Janeiro provides that a tax of 1,500\$ shall be levied on the registry of every slave introduced from another province, through purchase or transfer of ownership, and 30\$ upon the similar transfer of slaves from one municipality to another.

—A planters' club at S. Carlos, São Paulo, has resolved to pelition the government for guarantees ol good order and tranquillity for agriculturists, and to make representations to the provincial assembly against the continuance of the interprovincial slave traffic.

—Col. W. M. Roberts arrived at Pernambuco on the 24th ult., after having finished his examination of the port of Marauhão. The next port to be visited is that of Aracajñ in the province of Sergipe, to which Col. Roberts expected to go about the 29th

—The provincial budget of Minas Geraes, signed on the 18th nt., estimates the provincial receipts for the fiscal year 1881-82 at 2,705,650\$ and the expenditures at 2,708,923\$050. The amount appropriated for public instruction is 760,340\$. The receipts are raised principally from export taxes of aper cent. on coffee, 6 per cent. on stock and their products, and 3 per cent. on manufactures.

—There was a meeting of planters at Barra Mansa on the 23rd ult., is response to a call of the proslavery central commission in Rio. There was a large attendance and everything passed off harmoniously. The result of the meeting was the appointment of several parish committees and the adoption of a set of resolutions which provided for the election of parish committees to assist the government in carrying out the law of September 28, 1871; to combat, in the neutral (?) press, the incendiary tleas of the abolitionists, "weithant timitating their tanguage;" to aid with subscriptions all journals who esponse the cause of agriculture [that's us! our rate is 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) per annum 1/2 to see that every parish is provided with a committee which shall be in communication with the Rio central commission; and to take good care that the Cruzciro is not forgotten in the new arrangement for newspaper subscriptions. Judging from the general circulation of newspapers among planters, our agriculturally sympathetic contemporary is to be heartily congratulated on this spring tide in its affairs "which taken at the flood!" may lead on to lortune.

-A slave at S. Francisco, Bahia, recently hung himself to escape further bad treatment.

—The municipality of Pelotas, Rio Grande, will have 28 slaughter houses in operation during the next season.

Brigadier general Menna Barreto has taken command of the Platine frontier with his head-quarters at Urnguayana.

The government has granted an exemption

—The government has granted an exemption from customs duties to the material for extinction of fires imported from the United States by the city council of Santos.

—A fugitive slave was recently captured and sent to jail in Sorocaba, São Paulo, with an iron collar about his neck weighing a little over three pounds. And still, "slavery is the corner-stone of our ovilization!"

On the 26th nll. a large central establishment for the preparation of coffee was inaugurated at Rezende by Messrs. Monteiro & Raymundo. The mill will be known as the "Engenho Central Cruz das Almas."

. —The cogliations of the Campinas planters' club have resulted in resolutions to petition the ministry for measures favorable to immigration, and to send a representation to the provincial assembly against the continuance of the interprovincial slave traffic. —Steam pavigation on the Rio Grande, Minas

—steam bavigation on the Rio Grande, Minas Geraes, between the Rio Vermelho and Pimenta, was inaugurated on the 18th ult. The distance between these two places is 30 leagues. The first steamer is called the *Doutor Yorge* and was built in New York.

—A noted criminal named Joaquim Bernardino was captured near Juiz de Fóra on the morning of the 25th ult. He fought desperately, and wounded some ot bis captors before he was taken. The charge upon which he was arrested was the murder of a planter near Guaratingueth, São Paulo.

—The connecipation commission of \$50 Paulo closed its labors on the 22nd ult. and the names of 14 slaves have been published as those chosen for emancipation under the present distribution of the fund. The quota for the city of \$50 Paulo is 11, 109\$878. The number of slaves in that city according to the latest reports is 3,371.

.—The provincial budget of Rio de Janeiro estimates the receipts of the provincial treasury in 1881, including deposits, at 4,561,7308390 and the expenditures at the same amount. The 4 per cent. export tax on coffee is expected to yield 2,422,500\$, and the 3 per cent. export tax on sugar 53.4558500. The revenue from five provincial lotteries is fixed at 200,000\$.

—There is great enthusiasm in Parana over an expedition recently made into an unexplored wideness between the rivers Pahy and Piquiry. The enterprise was under the direction of a Guarapnava planter, Sr. Norberto Mendes Cordeiro, and resulted in the discovery of some fine grazing and agricultural lands and a large tribe of wild Imilians, a chief of which spoke Portuguess. The expedition penetrated into the wilderness seven days and then returned for provisions. Great importance is attached to the discoveries made. A second expedition will set out in April when a larger supply of provisions will probably be provided.

—The Distrie, of Pernambuco, relates that a man

—The Distrie, of Pernambuco, relates that a man ammed Alexandre, living in the district of Buique, felt himself wounded 'in his honor' one day last September because his wife ran away with one Antonio. He pursued the pair and killed them both. A brother of the woman then felt a wound somewhere in the neighborhood of his 'thenor,' and he thereupon poured balm upon the wound by killing one of Alexandre's brothers. This put the disconsolate husband upon his mettle, and he at once sasassinated a brother-in-law. All this occurred within a few days, and for aught that the authorities have done, it may still be going on—providing the two families are large enough to stand these summary drafts upon their resources.

Competition to the coal gas manufacturers, is one for utilizing water gas, and which has just been patented in France. It is claimed that the difficulty has been that it cost as rouch to dissociate the gases forming water as they were worth when separated. However, the London Echo states that a Frenchman, M. Paul Aube, at one operation converts iron isto steel and produces an illuminating gas. The iron is placed in a retort with charcoal or coke, and, being raised to the proper temperature, is supplied with a dose of fatty matter, and subsequently, when steam is introduced, the latter is immediately decomposed, the oxygen uniting with the coke and the hydrogen combining with the vapor of carbon, thus converting the iron into steel, and producing an illuminating gas at one operation. "The cost of the process," asys the Echo, "is more than covered by the difference in value of iron and steel," This would allow the gaseous product to count as clear profit. But since steel has promised to become cheaper than iron, it looks as if the question of the imount of profit on gas made by this process would have to be redetermined.

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the mouth,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freight and chanters, and all other information necessary to a correc-judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1881.

WITH this issue THE RIO NEWS makes its appearance in a new and enlarged The generous support and encouragement which we have received in the brici time since this journal passed into our hands, has rendered this step both easy and necessary. The increasing pressure upon our columns, both by commercial and general news, made it evident long since that an enlargement would soon be an urgent necessity, and that improvement we here present to our readers as the best acknowledgment of their hearty support that we can now make. In good time we shall take pleasure in adding other substantial improvements to our commercial department and to extend our facilities for obtaining early and reliable information on all such topics as will be of interest to the business community which we have undertaken to serve. We shall spare no pains in meeting every requirement which a business community can impose upon a representative newspaper, and in this effort we are now assured of the hearty co-operation of all the reliable mercantile houses engaged in the Brazilian trade. Our success thus far has fully demonstrated the fact that an independent English commercial newspaper ean be published in this city on its own merits and without any extrinsic aid or influence whatever. That fact being settled, we shall have no hesitation whatever in improving our journal to the fullest extent, as we feel sure that every effort in that direction will meet with the substantial approval of this entire English-speaking community.

According to the Rio de Janeiro prov incial budget for 1881, which entered into effect on the 1st instant, a new tax of 1,500\$ is imposed upon every slave introduced into this province, the tax to be imposed at the registry of such slaves in accordance with the law of 1871. This tax is a virtual prohibition upon the further introduction of slaves into this province from the other provinces of the empire, and in that sense may be considered as a deathblow to the interprovincial slave traffic as far as the province of Rio de Janeiro is concerned. This act of the provincial government should be received with hearty approval. Although we should have preferred an ont-and-out prohibition - an unconditional suppression of this shameful traffic, we are well aware that this tax is sufficiently prohibitory to accomplish the desired results, and that it is probably the nearest approach to a prohibitory act that could have been passed. There is always a great deal of false pride mixed up with all reforms of this character, and it becomes necessary therefore to yield largely to nomenclature and indirect legislation. As long as an act of this chracter was known under the title of legal political inequalities among the citizens

"abolition," or "prohibition," or "antislave traffic," it is clear that nothing could have been accomplished at this time, but place it in the budget and call it a "tax' and it becomes a law without attracting any unusual attention. As the main purpose of the abolitionists is to bring about the overthrow of slavery they surely can not object to these harmless subterfuges, the more so as they are unquestioned steps in the right direction. Now let São Paulo and Minas Geraes enact prohibitory measures of the same character and the final overthrow of slavery will not be far distant.

WE ARE informed by the president of the "Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos" of São Paulo, Dr. Falcão Filho, that our notice of the late disturbances in that city was based upon wrong information; that there never has been any question between the waterworks company and the city council; that the works have been thus far carried out under the eyes and with the approval of the provincial government and the people; that there has never been any complaints as to the manner in which the works have been executed; that the disturbances and damages to the company's property grew out of the malice of one individual had failed in securing a large indemnification for property of little value, and who therefore collected a number of bad eharacters to accomplish the destruction of property, as noted by us; that the company has made representations to the provincial government in the case, and is going to proceed against the criminal parties for damages; and that the only statement in our notice of which the company is obliged to contess the truth is that of the apathy of the police who were present at the time. We make these corrections with pleasure, the more so as the whole statement seems to he wrong. It is due to the Companhia Cantareira that it should not be placed in a false position before the government and before the public; and it is also due to the eity authorities of São Paulo that they should not be wrongfully accused. It is also due to ourselves to state that our information was drawn from our São Paulo exchanges, and that we are responsible for nothing but the conclusions which we drew from the various published accounts of the disturbance. We esteem the courtesy of Dr. Falcão Filho in correcting our error because we desire to kecp our columns as free from misstatements as possible, but had he corrected the local journals as promptly as ourselves would not have fallen into the error.

ON THE 28th ultimo the Senate finally pased Article viii of the electoral reform bill by a bare majority of four. It must be confessed that there was good reason at one time for the belief that the measure would be defeated in third reading, owing to the narrow majority which it received in second reading and to the absence of several liberal senators who then supported it. By a happy chance, however, there seems to have been a similar indifference among its opponents so nearly so that the relative voting strength of the two parties remained about the same, Should the Chamber concur in the amendments which have been made to the bill in the Senate, -and of that there can be no doubt-there will be no other opportunity for the senatorial opposition to vote against this just and liberal measure. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the political disabilities, which have thus far weighed upon the foreign-born citizens and , noncatholics have been at last removed, and that all Brazilians, irrespective of birth, religion, or previous condition, now stand on the same political plane. It may be taken as an accomplished fact that there are now no

of Brazil, no political disabilities other than those which apply equally to all classes races and conditions of society. In this result there is abundant eause for hearty congratulation, not merely on the part of those who have been thus far shut out from the full enjoyment of these privileges, but ehiefly on the part of the native Brazilians themselves, upon whom has long rested the stigma of this unworthy intolerance. It may yet be possible for the enemies of this reform to defeat all beneficial results through further legislation, and it may also be possible to defeat them through the "machine" management of parties and the repressive measures which are used with such effect in every province of the empire; but even so, it is something to have gained the right and the privilege of asserting it. We are not so sanguine as to believe that the electoral reform bill, with its two important clauses regarding political equality and district representation, is going to accomplish all the reforms which its advocates have claimed, but as these are two of the channels through which the ultimate reforms must come, their adoption at any time is a matter for public congratulation.

Two of the results of the late arbitration between the government and Messrs. Finnie Bros. & Co., respecting the disappropriation of the latter's property along the Rio Sac Pedro, has been an ill-advised announce ment of the minister of agriculture before the Senate on the 29th ultimo that the goverment would submit to no "extortions;" and then the summary dismissal of the three offending arbitrators from government positions. The settlement of this question was left to a commission of five experts, two of whom were chosen by Messrs. Finnie Bros. & Co. and three by the government. The government therefore had the casting vote, which was delegated to an old arm offieer, Marshal Andréa. It is a recognized principle of arbitration that both parties shall submit to it without further question otherwise the reference of disputed questions to this method of adjustment would be farcical in the highest degree. We have little belief in the grounds upon which the Rio S. Pedro adjustment was made as we believe the basis to be unsound; but as both parties had submitted the question to arbitration there is certainly no honest way of escaping the decision. Had this decision been decided in favor of the two government commissioners, there would have been no alternative for Messrs. Finnie Bros. & Co. but prompt submission, and no one would have emphasized this more than the minister of agriculture himself. The decision, however, was given against the government, and that too by an arbitrator of its own choice; in what respect, therefore, does this last case differ from the first? Upon what grounds does the government charge "extortion" and intimate its purpose to nullify the decision? What just reason is there for this petty sentence of dismissal from government employ imposed upon the three arbitrators, against whom no charge of corruption has been made, and by whom the award seems to have been made with perfect good faith? Can such a parallel be found in any civilized nation of the world? Had the government no intention to abide by the award of the commission, it should never have submitted the case to it; but, as the reference was made and the award has been rendered, there is no honest escape from it, except both parties shall agree to recommit the case. As it is, the minister of agriculture should think twice before he proceeds further in this determination to set aside this decisiun and to wreak a personal revenge upon those whose opinions do not agree with his own. It should be remembered

highest known and that its decisions have the highest binding force possible, for the simple reason that it is a court in equity and its jurisdiction grows out of the voluntary and reciprocal acts of the parties in question. To refuse submission to its decisions is to subvert one of the highest and best principles of justice.

ON THE 30th ultimo the eminent lawyer, Dr. Ferreira Vianna, gave his sixth lecture at the S. José school on the great question of national industries. The learned advocate has undertaken to prove that in a judicious and well-applied system of protection and restriction lies the panacea for all the many industrial and commercial evils which afflict mankind; and that in free exchange and individual liberty we have a veritable Pandora's box filled to the brim with economic evils ot all sorts and descriptions. To impress the vital and all-absorbing importance of this question upon the minds of the Brazilian public the eloquent speaker has spared neither time nor pains. began with the very dawn of creation, and his disquisitions have been made musty with the dust-covered records of an almost forgotten past. The transgression and fall of our unhappy parents, who so haplessly violated the protective laws imposed upon Eden, have been invested with a new and thrilling interest, and will now serve as a terrible warning to those discontented mortals who still grumble at the wise prohibitions of a superior power. And then there was Cain who could not and would not stand successful competition. To escape the disastrous consequences of this competition Cain invented the singularly happy and effective expedient of knocking his competitor on the head-an expedient which has since grown into one of the fundamental laws of the protective school and has been rigorously practiced, both literally and figuratively, down even to the present day. The highly protective policy of Joseph in storing the thriftless Egyptian's corn in his own granaries, and then selling it to them at a fair margin when the famine came, also serves a new and useful purpose in this system which is hereafter to hold the destinies of this great empire. Who the Brazilian Joseph is to be, and where the precious corn is to be found in sufficient quantity for a truly imperial "corner"; the illustrious lecturer prophesaith not, but the beneficent example now stands out as a hallowed and unchallenged precedent for the imposition of export restrictions and the supreme right of government to regulate the bread-and-butter affairs of the people. And then, there was the miracle of the wedding feast where Christ transformed water into wine-what better illustration than this ean be found to strengthen and encourge a. struggling national industry whose wine butts are as innocent of grape juice as were the waterpots at Cana of Galilee? In thus calling up the sacred record in support of: the system of protection, an inestimableservice has been rendered to the cause of commercial and industrial legislation—a service which comes none too soon in view of the liberal influences which are steadily gaining ground day by day throughout the world. Once make the system sacred, and it is secure; cover it with the dust of antiquity, and it will be revered; enrich it with the precept and example of the fathers, and their degenerate children will fall down and worship it. This the eloquent lawyer, well knowing the audience to whom he was speaking, has done skillfully and well. Not only from the sacred record has the precedent been culled in support of the protective system, but the good old fathers of the church, who lived apart from men and therefore knew best how to govern them, that a court of arbitration is one of the and the heathen gods, who had a little

world of their own and run it according to their own sweet wills, and all the brilliant kings and statesmen of the middle ages, who wrote their names with a cross and legislated with the sword, all these have been made to appear on dress parade and to give counsel in favor of protecting Brazilian industries to the bitter death. The Chinese philosophers and statesmen have all spoken most eloquently in favor of the system and counsel the building of a mural boundary line around the whole empire. This, it is believed, will not only shut out the foreign competitor, but will also open a new and promising field for the national engineering industry. Besides that, all the ancient nations whose policy has been that of suppression and physical supremacy have joined in the good work of giving counsel to Brazil through the mediumship of Dr. Ferreira Vianna. They assert most vehemently that the policy of commercial freedom is pernicious in the highest degree, because it leaves the loaves and fishes not to those upon whom governments would wish to bestow them, but to those who reduce the whole thing to the realm of natural laws and then comply with them rigorously. History teaches us, according to this ancient system, that those gain most who are favored most. It is a manifest law of selection; not of natural selection, but that of the purely arbitrary and interested choice of those in power. This eminently wise and politic system, it is urged, is peculiarly adapted to Brazil, and through it alone can come that wonderful development of industry and commerce which is the fond dream of every patriotic statesman. Brazil is a land peculiarly adapted for an inundation of milk and honey, therefore all the channels must be dammed and new sources must be evolved within her limits, irrespective of the cows and the bees. Let there be a new and vigorous crop of legislative fodder, and the native product will spring forth spontaneously, even as the waters of Meribah gushed forth from the living rock at the touch of Moses' rod.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Fifteen years ago the opening of the Amazon was heralded as the dawn of a new era for Brazil. The great river was to become one of the commercial highways of the world and its bosom was to be flecked with the countless white sails of all nations. The inexhaustible natural wealth of the unknown Amazon valley was to be developed, and toward it the stream of emigration from Europe and the United States was to be turned. The great valley was to become the seat of a new empire of fabulous wealth and power. It was a dazzling dream, but, overdrawn and extravagant as it certainly was, there was sufficient basis for many of the hopes of the future growing out of the act which threw the great river open to the commerce of the world.

The fifteen years which have elapsed have seen the utter failure of all these great plans. There has been some commercial development, but not enough to meet the natural growth of so rich a region. Commercial restrictions and monopolies have practically shut out the mercantile navies of foreign nations, and the same evils have in the same degree repressed the industrial and commercial activity of the people. The great stream of emigration has proved to be but the tiniest rivulet which was long since swallowed up in the sands. The wealth and power of the coming empire have proved to be mere figments of the imagination, and the Brazilian statesman still waits for the chance realization of this fondly-cherished

And yet, the very same natural wealth upon which all these hopes were based, trance into possession or practical occupa-

still remains. The unexplored forests of the Amazon still await the settler's ax, and the deep, fertile soil still remains untilled. The world has not learned that the picture of 1866 was overdrawn and deceptive; on the contrary, more than one explorer since that time has added fresh color to its fading beauties and enlivened it with glowing descriptions such as no other unsettled country of the world ever received. And yet, the shores of this incomparable river remain unpeopled, while a no inconsiderable part of the tide of emigration is flowing by its very door to a neighboring republic:

In view of these facts, it is full time that the Brazilian government should begin to make some honest inquiries into the causes of this stagnation within and distrust without, As an important contribution to the needed solution-and it is an opinion which should more than outweigh the narrow, intolerant discussions which are now heard in the Brazilian Senate from day to day—we append herewith a letter written in 1866 by the late Professor Agassiz to the manager of the Amazon steamship company, and which has, to our knowledge, never before been published. The causes which the eminent scientist then believed to be inimical to immigration still exist, and of their fatal effects we leave the reader to judge for himself.

> HIGH SEAS, 29th March, 1866. Off the Island ol Gaviotas.

My dear friend:

At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign immigration into Brazil.

Before entering into such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on this subject, allow me to make some reflections upon emigration in general, and to point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appre ciation of the question.

In this day emigration is not what it was wenty years ago. When the emigrant was generally a political refugee, flying, he and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution, what he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His country was still the land where he was born. To-day, emigration is now voluntary, and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his lot, and to associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as a necessity is to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognised, the tide of emigration under all forms has flowed towards her shores. With this order of things a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new comer, will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration. In my opinion Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of a speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration, without having previously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her soil. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which is least easily conceded-absolute equality with the inhabitant of older date, and even with the descendants of the oldest race. I would add further that I have observed in Brazil certain administrative customs, principally touching the administration of real estate, and the intervention of authority in the affairs of private individuals, which until modified must remain an invincible obstacle to emigration on a large scale. I allude specially to the delays and formalities attending the en-

tion of land, and which in the eyes of a stranger are tantamount to his complete exclusion. The emigrant ought to be able to take possession of the ground between to-day and to-morrow, for sarely has he the means of waiting. True political wisdom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing to him a right to any improvement he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him.

Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in this country, feels the necessity of the support and counsels, discreet or indiscreet. of the public administration in his private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage, still more when this tutelage takes the form of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose, as the land of his adoption, one where it would pursue him even in his private transactions. opening of the Amazon will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men but a great emigration, such as rapidly augments a population, will never gather here as long as the order of things exists I have observed in the provinces of Pará and Amazonas.

And yet I have pleasure in repeating that whatever may be said to the contrary I know of no country in the world richer, more attractive, more fertile, more salubrious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population than the magnificent valley of the

Louis Agassiz.

## PROVINCIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The aggregate public debt of all the provinces of ccording to Deputy Ulysses Vianna, is 38,-177.858\$993. This is exclusive of the sum of 11, 447,213\$502 which the provinces of Pernambuco. Bahia and São Paulo owe the imperial government for interest payments on the 2 per cent. guarantees granted by those provinces in aid of railway enterprises. The indebtedness of the several provinces, exclusive of this railway deht, is as follows:

Pará	1,986,005\$854
Maranhão	830, 280 825
Piauhy	191,120 719
Rio Grande do Norte	250,768 277
Parahyba	886,119 728
Pernambuco	4,247,866 002
Alagôas	342,626 038
Bahia	4,456,316 220
Sergipe	811,899 954
Espirito Santo	77,000 000
Rio de Janeiro	15,646,090 000
São Paulo	4,419,337 070
Paraná	624,806 539
Santa Catharina	33, 165 552
Rio Grande do Sul	2,411,270 766
Minas Geraes	934,000 000
Goyaz	78,873 308
•	

The interest varies from 6 to 10 per cent. Par aná pays 8 per cent., Maranhão 6 per cent., Piauhy 10 per cent., Espirito Santo 8 per cent., Pernambue of and 8 per cent, shall 6 and 7 per cent, and from 7 to 10 per cent. on her floating delt, Rio Grande do Sul 6 and 7 per cent., So Paulo 6½, 7 and 8 per cent., Goyaz 6 and 8 per cent.

As these amounts are based on the provincial

debt reports of some time past, it is clear that the aggregate is now somewhat larger than that given by Deputy Ulysses Vianna. Several of the prov-inces have largely increased their debts within the last two years, and an aggregate of 40,000,000\$, or 52,000,000\$ with the railway interest debts, would ot now be too high.

THE efforts made by Canadians, during the past year, to extend the exports of Dominion cereals have met with considerable success. The Montreal *Herald*, in reviewing the continental grain trade of Canad notes that, up to November 4, this year, 996,985 bushels of grain alone were shipped to Antwerp from that port, against 543,563 bushels during the whole season of 1879—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The total quantity of grain shipped to all continental ports this year amounts to 1,321,231 bushels, against 697,479 bushels in 1879.

From the Gazeta de Porto Alegre, Dec. 17. GAMBLING

A people which gives itself up with frenzy to the ce of gambling is always decadent, and the epochs of the greatest corruption, those which lead to great social cataclysms, have always been characterized by gambling. It is sufficient to recall the epoch of demoralization which preceded the French revolution; public lotteries and the gambling ex-change, invented by Law, had attained incredible proportions, absorbing fortunes and undermining all society.

undoubtedly the knowledge of this fact that led the legislators of most countries to prohibit private gambling at hazard and to render public gambling as difficult as possible. Only decaying nations, as the Spain of the Bourbons, or princes without honor or conscience as the lord of Monaco. have been able to authorize public gambling on a large scale. Every well intentioned government tries its utmost to implant habits of economy in the public mind, and to stifle every inclination toward

Unhappily the Brazilian government thinks other. wise, because it entices the people, with its great and small lotteries, into a gambling truly frenzied. In effect, it is now selling, besides the tickets of the small lotteries, 500,000 of the great lottery of S. Paulo, and another 500,000 of the great lottery of the capital. To excite the covetousness and to waste the labor of the people, it offers premiums of 1,000 contos (equal to the largest of Spain), and there is now not a poor nor a rich man in Brazil who does not invest money in lottery tickets. And yet -what a sad employment is here given to the

gold which is the finit of honest, persevering labor!
The wretched laborer deprives himself of the necessaries of life to buy tickets; the slave, even, takes the fruits of his labor to the ticket broker; the poor girl sews day and night to obtain a São Paulo ticket ; and we would not hesitate to wager that it is impossible to traverse the entire length of any one of our streets without hearing conversation about the tickets of S. Paulo, of Rio de Janeiro, etc.

The brokers sell the tickets, of an original price of 10\$, for 14\$, 15\$, and more (in Pelotas they have already been sold for 20\$!), and enrich themselves at the expense of the people in a speculation which we will not undertake to qualify.

Our province has invested hundreds of contos in the São Paulo lottery, and the same thing will hap-pen with that of Rio de Janeiro. The allurement of 1,000 contos is excessively powerful, no one resists the sweet hope of becoming thrice a million-aire with one small ticket; everybody buys and gives with good will 50 per cent. profit to the broker, if the tickets can only be procured. It is a real mania that possesses the people; lotteries are more believed in than any other useful thing. And yet, it is cambling in its worst form, for it is the State which receives the on-lookers portion.

Like the prince of Monaco, who lives upon the revenue of the celebrated bank of Monsieur Blanc, our government imposes a new and most oppressive tribute upon the people through the lotteries (prin cipally the large ones), and that too by the most immoral system possible.

Had the government the good sense and conscience that it should have, instead of authorizing lotteries it would cause the establishment of savings banks in every city and village where there exists to-day a lottery ticket broker. The savings bank promotes habits of sobriety and economy in the people, makes families happy, and elevates society. This has been proved by the bank established here, which has already accumulated thousands of conton the contract of th from the small economics of the classes less favored

When not turned aside from their natural course. our people are sober and economical. son they have taken their economies to the savings bank, which is rendering important services. To-day, however, the people are taking their econ-omies out of this model establishment for the purpose of employing them in-lottery tickets!

It is sad, but it is true!

If the government wished to do its duty it would extend the establishment of savings banks, creating extend the establishment of savings banks, clearly banks, the them in every village and city. It proceeds, however, in the very opposite way. It invites the people to gamble, gives its supreme sanction, excites vice, and demoralizes society.

What singular blindness!

These are reflections for which there was reason in other times when only small lotteries were thought of; to-day, however, that it has become an actual tax of millions of tickets upon the adularing the people with premiums of a thousand contos, it is without comparison a very grave case and warrants the severest censures. A proceeding

of this character is unworthy a civilized country.

Such is our opinion, which we give without reserve, because we believe that an upright press should utter a solemn protest against this abuse which threatens the very economic existence of

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

-The November reccipts of the "Recife ao Sao Francisco" railway were 132,272\$130, and the ex-

penditures 45,2158798.

—Decree 7,929, of the 4th ult., approves the statutes of the Alto Muriahe railway, Minas Geraes,

statutes of the Atto Muriane ranway, Amas Gereas, and authorizes it to transact business.

—The published returns of the "Bahia ao São Francisco" railway lor October state that the receipts were 43,005\$500, and the expenditures 39.

GS1‡380.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Augusto Finheiro as chief engineer of the Bahia railway extension, and has appointed Dr. José Ewbank da Camara to fill the vacancy.

—A public trial of the Eames patent vacuum brake fook place on the Laopolilina line yesterday under the personal supervision of one of the manutacturers. The preliminary tests have all been highly successful, and the brake has given the best of satisfaction.
—The preliminary surveys of the Macahé Central line, from Macahé to Pimentas, began on the 24th ult. The contract for the construction of the road is not to be signed until the completion of these surveys. The principal object of the line is to connect Macahé and Campos with some health resort in the mountains.

—Concerning the Baturité milway—one of the

in the mountains.

—Concerning the Baturité milway—one of the
Ceart "famine" roads—Gol. W. Milnor Roberts
writes in a recent letter: "The road is in splendid
order, and all the works, stations, bridges, enliverts, order, and all the works, stations, bridges, enlverts, etc., are excellent and appropriate. In fact, it is the finest narrow-guage railroad I ever saw. When the rainy season comes, some of the new embankments will need widening, but at present the track is in the finest carle." finest order."

—An underground railway is to be built in New York during the next three years, the completed line to be in operation by the spring of 1883. Its length will be seven miles, and its total cost, including equipments and all, will be about \$2,250,000 per mile. It will consist of two parallel single-track tunnels, 12 feet 7 inches wide by 15 feet high. It will run under Broadway from Bowling Green to Madison Square, the street being bridged during the progress of the work. -An underground railway is to be built in New

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS

The total number of deaths from all causes in the The total number of deaths from an elaces active of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1880, according to the daily burial reports of the Misericordia hospital officials, was 11,096, or an average of 30.3 at alay. Assuming the population of the city to be 325,000, which is probably much above the actual 325,000, which is probably infine above the above the figure, this gives an annual average of 34.1 per thousand. The totals for each month and from certain principal causes, together with the daily and annual averages, are as follows:

_			2			6 8
	ĸ	7 12	25	a/s	20	
7/2	ferer.	Other fevers.	Consum; tion.	Totals.	Daily erage.	An.
H	4	04	0.5		4 0	4.4
lanuary I	33	89	160	1087	35	39.4
	20	164	138	1333	46	51.6
	10	149	154	1373	44.3	49.7
				1007	33.6	37.7
	42	113	148		33.0	3/./
May 1	05	80	155	941	30.3	34.1
June	55	50	145	845	28.2	31.6
July	55 18	51	141	805	26	29.2
Angust	9	40	145	765	24.7	27.7
September	ć	42	153	714	23.8	26.7
October	5	37	153	716	23.1	25.9
	3		160	709	23.6	26.5
November	9	52			23.0	
December	14	68	141	801	25.8	29
14	34	935	1802	1100)6	30.3	34.1
	•		f	a sha I	inly	hor-

1434 935 1002 11090 30-3 34-1 In the absence of returns from the Jurnijuba hospital and Nitherohyi ti is impossible to give the total number of deaths from yellow fever during the year. The deaths at Jurajuba during the first three months of the year were 164, which gives a known total of 1,598. One of the most striking exhibits of this table is in the number of deaths from consumption—were 16 per cent. of the total. from consumption—over 16 per cent. of the total,

#### COMMERCIAL

		71	Jan	шту з	rd, 18	a Bi
Per value of the	e Brazilia				27 d.	
do	do	ılo	do in t	J. s.		
	coir	n at \$4 84	per £1.	sig.	54 45	cents.
do \$1.	,00 (U. S.				ı\$837	
do	of £1. sto	, in Braz	ilian gold	1	8\$889	
Bank rate of ex Present value	of the Bra	zilian mi	l reis (p	aper)	22% c 833 rs	l . gold .
· do	do	\$4 80 E	in!		44:08	cents
Value of \$1.00					44190	Come
		тевсу (р			2\$222	
Value of £1 st		n formati	n,		ı o\$6ü	7

#### EXCHANGE.

ExcHANGE.

Desember 23.—Market firm, but with light transactions. The following schedule was maintained by the banke. 223/4d. on London, 421 and 422 rs. on Paris, 523 rs. on Hamburg-Mercanille rates 21/13/6d. to 223/4d. on London, and 415 rs on Paris. Gold 4/6 per cents (1879) 104 per cents sovereigns 108/600; Navegação Braziléira shares 196Å.

Dec. 24.—Bank rates unchanged. Market firm, but inactive. Light transactions in mercantile paper at 22/5d. on London and 444 rs. on Paris. Gold 4/5 per cents (1879) 104 and 101/5 per cents.

Drc. 27.—Bank rates advanced ½ d., the following schedule being adopted: 22 ½ d., on Lumbo, 419 and 470 rs. on Paris, 320 rs. on Hamburg. Business insignificant. Light transactions in unternality paper at 22½ to 22 ½ d. on Londos. Sovereigus 105 yp.

London. Sovereigus 105570.

Dec. 28.—Market weakening the English Bank resunning the fo.mer rate of 22 ½ d. toward the close of the day. Light transactions in bank paper at 22½ d on London and 419 fs. on Paris: and is mercantile paper at 22 1½ d or 22½ d on London and 415 to 417 fs. on Paris. Loan of 1868 for Jan.

Bult, 1,165.\*

Dre. 29...-General adoption of the old schedule of 22½d. on London, 421 and 422 rs. un Paris, 523 rs. on Hamburg. Light transactions on London and Paris. Mecanille paper to a limited extent sold at 22½ to 22½d. on London, 415 to 420 rs. on Paris. Sovereigns to 6½9o, cath.

Dre. 30...-Whank rates mechanged: sales limited. Light sales of mecranille paper at yesterday's quotations. Six per cents 1,045% were reigns 10½68o, cath; Navegação Brazileira shares (liquidation sale)als and 958.

Dre. 31...-Markst framer but with little business effected.

(liquichtion sale)\$4,5 and 90\$.

Die. 31.—Market firmer but, with little basioces officeted. Light sales on London at 275,4d. for bank paper, and 22 12/16 and 24/2d. for mercantile paper.

January 3.—Rates sominal, the market being completely paralyzed. Light transactions on Hamburg at 315 to 500 72. for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,015\$.

Jan. 4.—Market firmer, but with unchanged quotations. Light transactions. Six per cents 1,015\$ and 1,020.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DEC. 22nd, TO DEC. 31st, INCLUSIVE.

Shares	Company	Price
152	Banco do Brazil hypothecary notes (3e)	93 %
172		,,
50	" (13C)	.,
50	, (30, 0110 )	125\$000
289		76 %
120	" hypoth nutes	76 0%
113	,, (outside)	200 000
86	,, do Commercio	100 000
50	Banco Nacional	23 000
		20 000
30	Leopoldina RR.	245 000
		214 000
50	(oppside sale)	214 000
24	Sorocabana R.R	40 000
		70070
21	Marcubic Campos R. R. debs	68 %
3		207 000
	de Pernambuco	120,000
2,40	Mayogocijo Brazileita	190 000
	d	90 000
		84 000
	Doubleto	85 000
		70 000
	Peansportes Marilinos	100 000
		10 000
10		135 000
ì	3 Fidelidade Insurance Co	11 000
30	Previdente ", 5 Comp. Terr., rent bonds of 100\$ (0. s )	85 %
21	5 Comp. Terr., rent bonds of 1000 (U. 8 /	84 %
		61 000
	DI DI MAN TUMBU MUTTI TOTAL TOTAL DE LA CONTROL DE LA CONT	50 000
1	o Six per cent apolices	1,045 000
		1,040 -000
	(auscide sale)	1,045 000
1,0	Loan of 1868 for lan, 8 V/	<b>#1,105 000</b>
1		
	2	10372 70
1 00 00	Dravincial Applices (ex div.)	91 %
2.0		
1,2		
2,0	00	10 000
1,0		. 10 579
5,0	on for end of Feb	. 10 050
	00 " " " " Jan. v/v.,	10 579

—The payment of interest on the gold 4½ per cents. of 1870 began on the 3rd inst. The payments will be made in currency at 22½1, sight, corresponding to 145%? per sovereign.

"The time for the redemption of the 2005 treasury notes of the "45 estamps" expired on the 1st inst. This month the discount on all nates affered for redemption will be 10 per cent, which will be increased by 10 per cent, every 30 days until the notes become valueless.

The existing beause returns for Decomber show total receiving

to the

amount of 3,713,179\$147 as follows: Imports Exports Despacho maritims Miscellaneaus	2,526,317\$75 1,141,161 25 13,801 98	2
Deposits	3,688,571 77	
Restitutions	3,713,179 14 30,967 8	7

nal revenue: 1,832,499\$680

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, January 4th, 1881.

Ris de Tauriro, Januarry alt, 1881.

Cyfor...-After on tax report on the 27d ult. the market became very quiet and has continued so with the exception of two or three days. Isst week when some larger sales were effected.

Prices of the lower gridge have receded 100 reis per 20 kilon whereas, those of the better onto have advanced 150 reis.

The sales since the 27d ult., amonot to 9,310 bags, vir:

100 to 100 bags for 11 lained 81-10.

59,660 bags for United States

22,760 ,, ,, Europe 4,000 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope 5,890 ,, ,, Elsewhere.

Total.... 92,310 bags. and the total sales for the mouth since the 4th ultimo amount to 446,020 bags, viz:

188,500 bags for United States
255,640 ,, ,, Europe
12,500 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope
15,380 ,, ,, Elsewhere

19,380 " " 445,020 bags.

The clearances in December have been 198,120 bgs to United States, against 127,411 bgv in Dec. 1879 23,606 " Europe " 50951 " " 7,025 " " 5,026 G T II " 5,520 " " 4133 " River Plate " 13,733 " " 185,135 " " 41622 the rate fluly

The total clearance, during the 5 m inths since the rat of July

bags 1,213,724 for United S. again	bags st 1,262,197 in :	sanıc per	iod of 1879
963,709 ,, Europe ,,	473, 535	- 11	**
48,419 ,, C, of G. H. ,,	34.370	"	"
29,555 ,, River Plate ,,	7,178	,,	"
- see see hage	1,777,280		

2,255,407 bags 1,777,786 showing a decrease of 48,473 bags to United States and an increase of 526,600 bags to Rurope and elsewhere as compared with the dearrances in the same period of last year.

The total clearances during the year just ended have been bags

The total cleanances during the year just enture in the bags bags 1,827,038 to United States, against 2,424,88 in the year of 1879 1,428,14 to Europe , 1,121,130 , 1,24,46 to Cape of C. H. , 66,089 , 46,926 to River Plate , 24,232 , 1,1

late, be to know.	
Washed	Nominal
Superior	5\$250 — 5\$550
Good first	4\$950 — 5\$050
Regular first	4\$650 4\$750
Ordinary first	4\$150 4\$350
Good second	3\$600 3\$800
Ordinary second	3\$100 3\$300

have been 34,205 barrels, viz:

27,61 1 barrels American 5,094 bags Chili 34,205 barrels.

The sales since the same date amount to 27,055 barrels, viz 21,781 brls. American 5,274 bags Chili

27,055 brls. Stock in first hands to day cor sists of 57,410 barrels, viz:

nds to day consists of 57, 41c
1,500 barrels Trieste
8,400 ,, Gallego
3,300 , Haxall
3,000 , Dunlop
4,10 ,, Crenshaw
4,700 ,, O'Danob
1,500 ,, McCance
22,000 ,, St. Louis
8,000 bags Chili

57,410 barrels. Trieste Gallego Haxall 20 000 21 000 Dunlop Crenshaw O'Dance 19 000 19 500 19 000 15 000—20 000 18 000—21 000 13 000—15 000

Lamber,—The arrivals since the 23rd ult. have been 414,554 feet Pitch Pine per Isaac Itall from Mobile which have been sold at 398000 per dozen, and 137,792 feet WhitePine per Isaac Jackson from New York which have been sold at 110 1cis per

We quote:

Pitch Pine 398000—408000 per dozen

White Pine 110—120 refs per foot

Sprice Pine 328000 per dozen

The tonial arrivals of American lumber during the year 188
have been:

7,544,991 feet Pitch Pine 3,050,227 ,, White Pine 1,644,391 ,, Spruce Pine lutal 12,239,609 feet

nougst the following in

I. Sauer & Co	3,798,463 feet	t
Wenceshio Guimaraes & Co	2,977,637 ,,	
C. McCulloch Beecher & Co	1,808,290 ,,	
Phipps Bros. & Co	1,537,171 ,,	
I. Lazary & Co	758,769 ,,	
A. C. Nathan & Co	478,813 ,,	
Wright & Co	287,517 ,,	
F. M. Brandon	272,628 ,,	
A. Moss & Co	171,225 ,,	
Monteiro Hime & Co	86,775 ,,	
C. Durham & Co	. 62,321 ,,	
	12,239,609 fee	t

Coal -The arrivals during the month of December have

from	Cardiff	9,109	ton	ıs			
11	Liverpool	2,407	,,				
,,	Gseenock	2,393	,,				
,,	Newport						
,,	New Castle.	1,647	,,	and	200 ta	us coke	
.,	leith	602	"				
٠,	Shields	576	,,	and	83	**	
,,	Swansca	392	**				
,,	Loudon	27	,,				
	•	19,166	ton	s and	283 1	ons cok	e
Wequ	iote:						
N	lew Castle				17\$	00018	1

Sundries. 19 000 14 000—16 000 Acesses.—The market is quiet and well supplied: quote ₹800—7\$000 per case for Devoe's Brilliant. Recondoc cases per Lance Factors from New York.

Total receipts for the mouth 24,800 cases.

Land.—Condumes firm at

380-390	reis per	16.7	George Jenkins
370-380	pr - 11	`**	New York
360 370	); 1)	,,	MGM 1014

No arrivals.
Total arrivals for the month 3,250 kegs and 50 cases.

Rosin...-Is unchanged at 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel.

No arrivals.
Total arrivals for the mouth 180 barrels.

Coffe: —Market quiet at 4800 per 10 kilos for superiors.
Receipts has week averaged 5.420 bigs per day.
Stipments bat week 11,658 bigs, of which 3.938 bags were or Europe and 3,700 bags for New York.
Stock 125,000 bags.

PORT, OF MARANHÃO.

December 18th, 1880.

December 18th, 1880.

Cotton — Has been coming in pretty freely and sales have been at advancing prices from 3 co-50 or its per kilo=6 7/16

6 13/16 per lb. f. o. b. with freight ½ and 10 %. Exchange 29½. Stock for sale 1,000 bays.

Sugar.—Has been is good demand and prices have again hardened, quotations to day being 125 to 130 reis per kilo=13½—13½ no event. f. o. b. with freight 30-and 10 %. Exchange 23½. Entries are on a regular scale.

-Prelights.—½, ½ and 10 %, asked.

Exchange.—Little doing at 22½; drawers will probably have to advance a little to find money.

—There were 8 vessels in River Plate ports on the 19th ult. receiving cargues of jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoe aggregate 29,900 quintals.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 22.

GASPE—Br bgn O. Blanchard; 260 tons; Le Brocu; 42 tons; cod-fish to John Moore & Co.

DEC. 23.

Monle—Am bk Isaac Hall; 605 tons; Adams; 70 ds; pine to

CAMPANA—Sp bk Josen Heurique; 263 tons; Gispert; 22 ds; altafa to order. DEC. 24.

HERNOSAND—Sw bg Fingal; 315 tons; Mordland; 75 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

NRW YORK-Am bk Isaac Jackson; 617 tons; Welsh; 43 ds; sundries to McCulloch Beecher & Co. astionires to accuminon peecher et co.

Bi Eroo A viese—Sp bgm Rella Subur; 294 tons; Ferreira;
jerked beef to Alexandre Wagner.
Mourtzwinen—Sp bg Antale Resea; 274 tons; Margall; 15 ds.
jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Filhos.

Sp smk Ondina; 121 tons; Sensat; 10 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. Sp bgn Rila; 184 tons; Maristany; 21 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.

Sp pol Elegaucia; 154 tons; Pagés; 11 ds; jerked beef to Sonza Irmão & Rocha. Sp smk Anila; 133 tons; Pascual; 30 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Co.

PORTO ALEGRE—Port yht Piver I; 147 tons; Puga; 16 ds; audries to B. J. Soura Dias.

DEC. 31.

DEC 31.

[Agenole—An his S. R. Lyman, 599 tons; Pinkham; 53 dk.

madries to A. Moss & Co.

[Patterns on Bohin—Gr bgn Abreum; 823 tons; Gefken; 75 dk;

New CAMARDA—Br & K. C., 248 tons; Oliver, 40 dk;

cod-fish to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

2.3.3.1 Saxan, Patt his Advantage and the second of the seco SALT ISLAND—Port lik *Harmonia*; 413 tons; Soares: 26 ds; salt to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co. 7AN. 1

Liverprot.—Dan hgn Acand, 153 tons; Lorensen; 62 ds: sundries to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

JAN. 2.

LIVERPOOL-Br hk Marian King; 939 tons; Calvert; 47 ds; coal to D. Pedro II R.R.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 22.

GIBRALTAR—Dutch bgu Plat; 185 tons; Block; coffee,
MARSHLISS—Gr bk Philiton; 196 tons; Miller; coffee,
SAVANNAM—Bw bk Philiton; 196 tons; Miller; coffee.
JASHON—Br bg Neyflande: Carr; 209 tuns; Rodgers; ballast.
NEW YORK—Sw byu Landrun, Holpad; coffee.
JERC. 23.

LISHON—Norsel: Rai; 151 tons; Lenthen; coffee.
DEC. 24.

GALVIESTON—Gr blit; 197 tons; Schmidt; coffee.
BALTIONE—Am bk Grey Englet; 421 tons; Lucus; coffee.
BALTIONE—Am bk Grey Englet; 421 tons; Lucus; coffee.
ST. Thomas—Gr bk Rown; 36 tons; Linit ballast.
ST. CHUSTON—Am big David Owen; 385 tons; Chadboun; ballast.
MACKED—Am big David Owen; 385 tons; Chadboun; ballast.
Ballast—In bg I. Concesione: 470 tons; Giovanni; paving stone.

BEC. 25.

Batta—It bg I. Concesione: 470 tons; Giovanni; paving stones.

DEC. 25
Battaoors—Am likt Sfediest; 418 tons; Chapman; coffee.
Battaoors—Am likt Sfediest; 418 tons; Chapman; coffee.
Battaoors—Br bit Union: 390 tons; Webb; ballast.
Saxros—Br bit Vinion: 390 tons; Webb; ballast.
BEC. 28
New Orlanss—Br bit Schritte; 337 tons; Shepherd; coffee.
Branadors—Gribt Peter; 390 tons; Wortman; ballast.
MACED—Am bign Henry T. Wing; 500 tons; Small; ballast.
DEC. 290.
BALTIJORE—Am bit Templar; 391 tons; Silva Jr.; coffee.
BRANADORS—Am bit Emility; 655 tons; Silva Jr.; coffee.
Barnadors—Am bit Satish A. Staples; 460 tons; Barnadors—Am bit Satish A. Staples; 460 tone; Barthley; ballast.

ballau.
Poers Natal—Norbg Saskummeren; 214 1019; Wollt coffee
Northus Pours—Sw bk. August; 344 1011; Nielsen; ballau.
DEC: 30.
Marshilks—Gr bgn Tiger; 130 1011; Nielsen; coffee.
Baltmore—Am bgn Water Witch; 238 1011; Townsend
coffee.

NEW-ORLEANS-Br shp Jane Lang 1,273 tons; Alexander; coffice. PERNAMBUCO-Port lug Bento Freitas; 233 tons; Lopes; sund.

PRINKANDECO—Port lug *Betto Frentas;* 233 tones, 100-p.

DEC. ]

Bomany—Br shp *Horndon*; 1,280 tons; Hahm; ballast

Lesson f. o.—Sw by *Hris*; 242 tons; Hakmsen; office.

BATTHORE—BATTHORE—But J. 237 tons; Clement; coffee.

—Am bgo *Chewan*; 237 tons; Clement; coffee.

Northere Ports—Nor bk Galathea; 560 tons: Elessen; b'st,
— Sw bk A. Fredhalm; 337 tons: Fredhalm; sindies.
New York—Orb Benzilierin, 360 tons: Reinhardt: coffee.
Preramuco—Am bkt H. A. Blanchard; 503 tons: Smith; ballast.

ASI. JANUARY 1.

EMISSION

339,069,100\$000

2,151,600 000

7,489,500 000 2,722,600 000 21,600,000 000 8,400,000 000

44,820,000 000 7,065,000 000

CAPITAL

MARSHLESS—C im Bilgent; 180 tons; Schulch; coffee.

NRW ORLEAKS—Br ble Siberin; 1,272 tons; Wilson; ballast.

—Br ble Hinters; 227 tons; Gon; coffee.

Br ble Hinters; 227 tons; Gon; coffee.

NRW YORK—Am bgn John Sherwood; 530 tons; Mankin; coffe.

MACKIO—Br ble Barreman; 436 tons; Pussful; ballast.

JAN. 2.

NORTHEN PORTS—Br lng Militent; 227 tons; Jones; ballast.

Sp. Smk Maria Luisa; 128 tons; Walvede; sund.

—Sp. Smk Maria Luisa; 128 tons; Maristany; sundies.

There were 6r vessels anchored in the port of Rio Grande the 20th ult., of which only 8 were Brazilian.

—The Italian brig Dittatore Garibaldi, 69 days out from Fray Bentos with a cargo of guano, arrived at Bahia in a leaky condition on the 15th ult.

—The German brig Sirius which left this port on the 30th ovember for Northern ports with a general cargo, called at ahia on the 17th alt. for water.

—The Monitor of Bahia says that the French ship Anga Maria, 6t days out from Iquique with a cargo ot saltpetre, entered that portia distress on the 14th ult.

—Advices from New Orleans, dated the last of November, state that quarantine has been removed from vessels arriving from Havana, Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro.

CIRCULATION

335,397,100\$000

1,990,400 000

119,600 000

All 20,000 All 5,000 10,200 15,000 30,000

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All

All All 912 3,168 All 42,500

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6,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 10,000

27,00

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20,000 3,000 1,000 3,200 2,500 50,000

8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 50,000

37,500 7,500

£ 750,00

£

200 200 200 200 200 200 All All All All 10,000 3,300 53,325

300 Ali Ali

GOVERNMENT BONDS

DENOMINATION

.....

polices of Rio de Janeiro

National Loan of 1879, gold.....

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All Banco do Brazil.

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All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro
to English (limited).

All Industrial e Mercantil.
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All Banco Predial.

to New London and Brazilian.
to Santos Santo do Commercio.

£AttwAvs

All Petropolis.

All Spreadhra debentures

2008 do debentures

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All Campos AS Schastiko.

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2008 Denno Asgre.

All Cambos Modernures.

2008 University under the schastiko.

2008 Denno Asgre.

All Cambos Modernures.

2008 University under the schastiko.

All Brazileim de Navegaça160\$ Espirito Santo e Campe
110 União Nictheroyense.
All Ferry
All Paulista
All Amazon Steam Naviga
100\$ Fluv. do Espirito Santo
1808 ENSURANCE

135 Fidelidade.
250 Argos Fluminense.
100 Garaatia.
250 Nova Permanente.
100 Nova Regeneração.
20 Confiança.

Confiança.... Integridade... Previdente... Popular Flumin

Popular Fluminente.

All Gloria
All Harmonia.

1005 Mercado Nichroryense.

1007 Mercado Nichroryense.

1008 Mercado Nichroryense.

1009 Decas de Pedro II.

1018 Decas de Pedro II.

1018 Mercado Nichroryense.

1020 Mercado Nichroryense.

1020 Commercia Harmonie.

1020 Commercia Mercado Nichroryense.

1021 Mercado Mercado Nichroryense.

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1021 Mercado Nichrory

—A new vessel, called the Verissimo, was successfully launched at Porto Alegre, Rio Graude do Sul, on the 26th ult. It is designed to work under some new system, through the app lication of compressed air.

The Santa Cruz light on the island of Anhato mirim, Santa Cutharina, was substituted by a new apparatus on the ; ult. The new light is red and fixed and is clevated 33½ me above the sea level. It is visible for a distance of 11 miles der favoroble atmospheric conditions.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

: DA	TR	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Dec	22	Iberia, Br Uarda, Gr	Liverpool*, 22d Valparaiso* 20	Wilson, Sons & C C, W. Gross & C
1 ;;	23	Mondego, Br V. de Santos, Fr Saroie, Fr	River Plate*, 7 San tos, 20h River Plate 4d	E. W. May A. Lenba & Co. E.J. Albert & Co
! ;;	27	Rosse, Blg Olbers, Br	Antwerp* 23%	Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C
. ;;	20	Berlim, Gr Copernicus, Blg Montevideo, Gr	Santos 1 River Plate 614	Brandes K'r &Co Norton M'w & C
: ;;	30		Santos, 19h New York*241/d River Plate* 5	Ed. Johnston &C Wilson, Sons &C Messageries Mar.
Jan.	31 1	Douro, Br Sully, Fr	Hnvre", 30	E. W. May A. Lenba & Co
	1 2	Hipparchus, Blg Rio, Gr	Hamburg* 26	A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston &C
**	2	Gen. Werder, Gr Rubens, Br	Bremen* 221/2	Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons &C
***	2	Patagonia, Br	Valparaiso* 18	winder, sons acc

### LAST | QUITA | TTON | QUITA |

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	KAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
, 24 , 25 , 26 , 29 , 29 , 30 , 30 , 31 , Jan. 1	Savoie, Fr Copernicus, Blg Rosse, Blg Montevideo, Gr Berliu, Gr Umberto I, It Niger, Fr	Hamburg* Manscilles* South'pton* River Plate Hamburg" Bremen" Marscilles* Bordeatux* New York	Sundries Sundries Coffee and sund's Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries
. "			

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FREIGHTS: Sailing-Vessels:

Ditamera.							
Loudon 607							
Liverpool so/							
Antwerp 502							
Hamburg 55/							
Havre fr. 60							
Bordennx fr. 60							
Marseilles fr. 90							
New York 60 cts.							

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, TANUARY 3, 1881.

ar' pt (ant	paraiso 18 (Will	son, sons &C	RIO DE	YA N	EIRO,	JANUA	K'3' 3, 1881.
DS			NAME	TONNAGE	RNTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION		<u></u>			1
			shp J'es Nesmith	1736	Nov.25	Cardiff	D. Pedro 11 RR. To order. B. Ferreira da C e S Wilson, Sons & Co. A. Moss & Co. To order Mc. C. Beecher & C A. Moss & Co. M. Azevedo & Co.
6 %c	1,000\$000 800 000 600 000	1,045\$000	bk Mendota bk Arcturus	513	Dec. 9	Brunswick . Boston	B. Ferreira da C e S
;	500 000 500 000 400 000	1,042 000	shp Desroit	1494	" 18	Cardiff New York .	Wilson, Sons & Co. A. Moss & Co.
i	400 000 200 000	"	bk Isaac Hall	605	11 23	Mobile New York	To order Mc. C. Beecher & C.
			bk S. R. Lyman	599	,, 31	London	A. Moss & Co.
5 % "	1,000 000 600 000 400 000	80 % "	bk Paladin	*93	AT Z	D. Z.	McC Banchou & Ca
4 %	1,000 000 600 000		neutien bg Adrina shp Decision shp St, Janes. sp Prince Eugene bk Margaret Ro's bk James and Janes shp St, Janes sp Prince Eugene bk Janes sp Prince Eugene bk Janes sp Prince Eugene bk Janes sp Star of Bru'k togn Sir Robert M shp Lilian bk Asshur bg Francis John bg Cornucopia bk Ramolino bk Lizette bk Lestett bk Lestett bk Resolute.			Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson Kitchie & C. D. Ledro II R.R. On The Millor of II R.R. On The Millor of II R.R. Wilson, Sons & Co. Messageries Martiv. Milson, Sons & Co. Messageries Martiv. Milson, Sons & Co. Messageries Martiv. Milson, Sons & Co. Messageries Martiv. Dom Peden II R.R. Wilson, Sons & Co. Milson, Sons & Co.
6%		04.91	bg Adrian	240	Nov.24	Glasgow	Watson Ritchie &C
"	500 000 200 000 1,000 000	94 % 93½, % 1,170\$000	shp Decision shp St. James	1342	11 28	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
1 :	500 000	1,170\$000	sp Prince Eugene bk Margaret Ev's	1328 861	Dec. 1	Glasgow	To order
41/2 %	1,000 000 500 000	1,040 000	bk James A Mark	346	10	Newport Cardift	Messageries Marit's
	500 000		bkt Jennie B	493	, 10	Cardiff Lejth	Dom Pedro II RR. A. Wagner.
			bk Emma Sims	417	,, 10	New Part New Castle	Dom Pedro II RR.
MPANI	ES		shp Star of Bru'k	1630	10	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
			shp Lilian	1120	11 11	Cardiff	Norton Megaw & C
ESERVE FUND	OUOTA:	DIVIDÊND	bk Asshur bg Francis John.	460	;; 12	Swansca	Wilson, Sons & Co.
///	TION AM'T	PAID	bg Cornncopia bk Ramolino	391	" I3	New Castle	Wilson, Sons & Co
			bk Lizette bkt Resolute.	349	" "	Narseilles . Richmond .	Phipps Bros & Co.
9,447,527\$864	279\$000 10\$000	July 1880	bk Winifred	31	. 10	Baltimore.	Wright & Co. Watson Ritchie & C.
2,051,768 055	250 000 9 000 228 000 10 000 tro oon 10 sh	July 1880 July 1880	bk Ravensbourne	410	,; iš	Cardiff	To order.
9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055 1,657,274 277 6 140,000 900,000\$000	279\$000 10\$000 250 000 9 000 228 000 10 sh 170 000 10 sh 220 000 9\$000 205 000 10 000 120 000 4 000	July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 July 1880 Dct. 1880	bk Lizette bk Resolute bk Winifred bk Ada bk Ravensbourne hgn O.Blanchard hg C. R. C. bk Marian King.	248	, , 31	New Carlis	P.S. Nicolson & Co
900,000\$000 175,669 816 4,512 860	205 000 10 000	July 1880	bk Marian Kiug. DANISH bgn Acmel	939	Jan. 2	Liverpool	D & Niesten & C
4,512 860 £ 140,000 302,848\$701	- 11	July 1880 Dct. 1880	DUTCH	r53	Jan. 1	Liverpoof.	P. S. Nicolson & C.
302,848\$701	200 000 92000	July 1880	be Georech&Ol't	206	Nov.27	Glasgow	Watson Ritchie &C
34,783 400	180\$000 10\$000 60 000 68 % 654 %		bk Antoine bk Perseverant bk Amalie	295	Nov.29	Tarragona . New York	E. J. Albert & Co. C.McCullock B.&C H. N. Dreyfus,
258,691 200	68 °/0 61/2 °/0 235 000 8 °/a	June 1880	bk Amalie	627	Dec . 15	Marseilles .	H. N. Dreyfus,
	50 000	interest	GERMAN				
_	75 % 6 % 60 % 6 % 245 000 7 000 215 000 812 %	interest	GRRMAN sch Frans Fischer blt Levnka stp Argo blk Fortuna. blt Planteur bgn Doctor L'ker bg Collmar bls Stephanie. bg Stella sch Speculant bgn Mercur. tTALIAN bk Salvatore. bk Paolino	161	Nov. 6	Marseilles	Sza Irmão & Rochn To order. To order. P. S. Nicolson & Co Potey Rabert & Co Carvalho & Branco Brandes K mmer & C Laureys & Co. J. Miranda Leone J. C. Wigg. Phipps Bros. & Co.
=	245 000 B1 000	July. 1880 interest	shp Argo bk Fortuna	985	" 23 " 27	New Castle Liverpool.	P. S. Nicolson & Co
=	25,000	· `	bk Planteur han Doctor L'ker	324 266	Dec. 5	Havre Macáo	Carvalho & Branco
=	190 000 7 \$000 200 000 — 10 000 — Nom. 10 %	Oct. 1880	bg Collmar	223 315	,, to	Hamburg	Brandes Kmmer &C Laureys & Co.
34,600 000	Nom. 10 0/c	Jime. 1878	bg Stella	193	, 10	I. de Maio	J. Miranda Leone J. C. Wigg.
64,276 465	303\$000 13 000	1	bgn Mercur	283	,, 10	Trieste	Phipps Bros. & Co.
	Nom.	J, 1000	bk Salvatore	429	May 16	Trapani	Fiorita & Tavolara To order. To order. Fiorita & Tavolara
7,471 399	100 000 120 000 10 000 Nom.	July. 1880	bk Paclino bk SecondoT F'e bgn Gen. Camb'o NORWEGIAN trn Maria	378	Dec. 10	Greenock.	To order.
=	Nom.		bgn Gen. Camb'o	2/3	,, 20	Ilha deM'io	Fiorita & Tavolara
30,163 063 2,800 000	45 000 180 000 4 000	Aug. 1880	trn Maria	135	Oct. 9	Rio Grande	F. Rego & Co. J. S. Zenha & Co. To order To order E. W. May To captain
2,800 000	5 000		bg Peggy bgn Grane bk Conrad Hel'g	229 217 306	,, 11	Greenock	To order To order
=	Nom. 2075000 8 500	July 1880	shp Lyndsay bgn Finnvid	300 557	,, ;11	Newport	E. W. May
-	88 70 0 70	1		258	" 17	Cadiz	Entered for our "
180,000 000	105\$000 15 000 Nom.	June 1879	bk Jorgen Bruhn bk Maria bgn Perpetua bk J. E. Barck bg Fingal	720 234	Dec. 5	Westerwick	Entered for supplies To order To order Rio Gas Co. C. W. Gross & Co.
-4.4-		Tuby .00	bgn Perpetua bk [. E. Barck	204	,, 10	New Castle	Rio Gas Co.
96,467 753 300,000 000	100 000 7 000	July 1880 Dec. 1878	bg Fingal	315	11 24	Hernosand.	C. W. Gross & Co.
= '			SPANISH bk Magdalena	240	Aug. 12	Concordia.	Romaguera & Hijos S. Romagueira & F.
717 960 21,321,78:4d	Nom. 82 000 4 000 130\$000 6 0/0	July. 1880 June, 1880	bg Angelita bgn Victoria	143	,, 26	Concordia.	C. W. Gross & Co. S. Romaguera & Hijos S. Romagueria & F. J. Romaguera Minanda Azevo & Co. Soura Ir & Rocha. Freitas & Minanda To order. A. Wagner. A. L. Romaguera. To order. Alexander. Wagner. Alexander. J. Romaguera. J. F. Rocha. J. J. F. Frisa & Filloh. Soura Ir Os. Rocha. J. J. M. Frisa & Filloh. J. M. Frisa & Filloh.
_			bgn Victoria pol Acancia bgn P. Maristany pol Felix pol Dorotéa smk Yenturita bgn Encarnacion	282	,, 20 ,, 27	Gnaleguay.	Souza Ir & Rocha.
200,000\$000	135\$000 TO 000	July 1880 July 1880	pol Felix pol Dorotéa	143	Nov. 1	B. Ayres	J. Romagnera
300,000 000 156,500 000 162,660 621	135 000 5 000 400 000 15 000 Num. 6 000	July 1880 July 1880	smk Yenturita bgn Encarnacion	153	,, 6 ,, 22	Frey Bento	To order.
156,500 000 162,660 621 35,593 963 130,000 000	415 000 28 000 135 000 5 000 400 000 15 000 Num. 6 000 40\$000 20°70an.		bgn Union smk Lira de Sanh	165	n 23	Mont video Gualeguay	A. Wagner.
	40\$000 20°70an. 55 000 2 000	July 1880	pol Dorotéasmk Yenturiabgn Encarnacion bgn Unionsmk Lira de Saph bg Winifredobg Amistad bgn Cecilia	194	" 27 28	B. Ayres Mont'video	Alex. Wagner. Souza Irnião & Ra.
122,690 173 184,426 740	50 000 5 000	Jan. 1880 Dec. 1878	bgn Cecilia	101	Dec. 6	Mont'video	J. Romaguera. To order.
70,000 000	45\$000 1 500	Tuly 1880	bg Amistad bgn Cecilia bk Joven Hen'qe bgn Bella Subur bg Amable Rosa smk Ondina	294	,, 27	B. Ayres.	Alexander Wagner
900 000	Nom. 3 000 7 000 3%	Dec. 1876 June. 1880	smk Ondina	174	" "	Mont'video	Souza Ir'o & Rocha
_			pol Elegancia	154	10 11	Mont video	Souza Ir'o & Rocha
- '	65 000 2 1 0/0	June. 1877 July 1880	smk Ondina bgn Rita pol Elegancia snk Antia rozeroguzsk bg Julio sip Porto Alegre lug Angelina sch Clementina lug Jose bg Soberano bk A. Herculano bk Nova Göa bk Juduth bk Triumpho deG bk Miramar bk Allianga	133		Mont'video	J. M. Frias & Filho
96,544 <b>5</b> 3r	106 000 6\$000	June 1880	bg Julio	133	June:0	Concordia	S. Romagnera & H. Reis Guia & Co.
=	50 0001 4 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880	lug Angelina	23	Sept.28	Penedo.	Evaristo & Co Braga & Macbado
_	Nom. 55 000	1	lug José	650	No. 20	Macáo	M.d'Oliveira & Co.
=	Nom. 2 000		bk A. Herculano	419	Nov. 8	Salt Island.	Braga & Barbosa
58,793 327 90,000 0u0	170\$000 8 000	July 1880 Jan. 1880	bk Judith	276	Dec. 1	RosarioSF	W.Chapeaurouge &
-	I 000	July 1880	bk TriumphodeG bk Miramar	460 34 9	,, 10	Oporto	S. Romaguera & H. Reis Guia & Co. Evariato & Co. Evariato & Co. Evariato & Co. Evariato & Machado M. d'Oliveira & Machado Draga & Barbosa Braga & Barbosa J. A. G. Santos. W. Chapeaurouge & J. Miranda Leone Mendes d'Oliv'a&C To captain C. Abranches & Co de Figueiredo & C. de Figueiredo & C.
=	20 000 80/0 Nom. 16 000	,,	bk Alliança lug Alves hen D. Pedro V	345 548 335 200	,, 10 ,, 10 ,, 13 ,, 16	Oporto	To captain C. Abranches & Co
-	10 000		hon D. Pedro V	900	12	Pern'mbu'o	F.de Figueiredo &C

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A. G. GODDAL,
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Vice President
THEO. H. FREELAND,
J. K. MYERS,
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J. K. MYERS, Ast I Tectury

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Published three times a month for the American a

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European mails.

In entering upon is gighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of Thet. News beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far been so, successful in its editoral management, will be continued in the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy the continuence has been so general, that the publishers have been able to increase its site by one third and to realize other improvements of great value to all bisniness mean interested in Brazilian trade.

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